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1—Col. Theodore Roosevelt urging to greater efforts the men of the shipyards at Chester, Pa. 2—British dress-making station under fire on the west front. 3—Type of the hangars that are being built in this country and France for America's great air fleet.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Astounding Order by Garfield Stops Nation's Industries for Five Days.

CAUSED BY THE COAL FAMINE

Nine Additional Holidays Decreed—Storm of Protests Is Unavailing—Attacks on Secretary Baker Continue—Central Powers Reject Russian Peace Proposals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"It is the earnest desire of the fuel administration to prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or of labor." With these words, Fuel Administrator Garfield closed his summary of the most drastic and startling experiment in domestic and war economy made by this or any other government. For five days beginning January 18 every factory and workshop in the region east of the Mississippi and including all of Louisiana and Minnesota, was ordered closed, with the exception of those manufacturing perishable food or food for immediate consumption. Ten successive Mondays beginning January 21 are ordered to be observed as holidays when the consumption of coal shall cease except in specified cases.

Doctor Garfield stated that he expected to save 30,000,000 tons of coal by his order. Very likely he will, but his plan, announced without warning, brought a tremendous storm about his head. Innumerable business men, whose affairs were dislocated despite the "earnest desire" of the administrator, flooded Washington with protests and requests for revocation of the order, but it had been issued after consultation with and by direction of President Wilson and the wailers had no chance for relief save in those individual instances where it was necessary to prevent injury to health or destruction of property.

Another and most important angle to the situation was the enforced loss of millions of dollars in wages to workers. Some big concerns did not deduct anything from the pay of their employees, but it was beyond hope that this example would be followed by any considerable number of employers.

Congress, startled out of its usual deliberative calm, got into action immediately. The senate committee on manufacturers called Doctor Garfield before it and heard an explanation that did not explain, and the senate thereupon adopted a resolution asking that the order be delayed for five days for investigation. This Administrator Garfield, on advice of the president, ignored. In the house various resolutions were introduced, but immediate action was blocked by certain Democrats.

As finally issued, the order permitted ship yards and essential war industries to get coal and remain in operation during the five workless days.

The metropolitan press of the country in general bitterly scolded Doctor Garfield for his order and declared that it not only was a ghastly mistake, but exposed to the world the utter incompetence of America to meet a condition that throughout the war has confronted the nations allied with us

and yet has called for no such panicky action by any one of them. The severe winter weather which paralyzed traffic, and the extraordinary demands for fuel due to wartime conditions are cited by Doctor Garfield as the causes making necessary his order. The miners blame the railroads for the coal shortage, and the railroads blame the "starvation policy" of the government toward them for the last generation. More coal was mined in the United States last year than ever before, the output exceeding that of 1916 by 10,000,000 tons of anthracite and 42,000,000 tons of bituminous. Of the output only about 3 per cent was exported, mostly to Canada. Yet, within the last week England sent coal to us, in order that supply ships might not be stopped.

Out of the fire of congressional investigation the marine corps has come with added luster, the contrast to war department conditions being sadly marked. The house committee said the corps has been kept supplied on a war basis with no apparent delays, while about 25,000 recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed and trained. The secret of this lies in the fact that Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps, believed in preparedness. Two months before America entered the war he ordered 50,000 pairs of shoes and 30,000 Lewis machine guns. His purchasing system has worked smoothly and efficiently, possibly because he has had the assistance of no "dollar-a-week" civilians, whose capabilities and knowledge are not commensurate with their patriotism. The bureau of construction and repair and of engineering of the navy department also received high praise from the committee.

Secretary Baker and his management of the war department are still the objects of sharp attack and the demands for his resignation or removal increase daily. His long defense before the senate committee was the reverse of satisfactory, and there is decided diversity of opinion as to whether or not his reorganization of bureaus will cure the evils that have infested his department. Daniel Willard told the committee the new plan was faulty in that it did not concentrate control and relied too much on voluntary effort, and immediately thereafter Mr. Willard resigned his post of chairman of the war industries board. It was intimated a new chairman might not be appointed pending action on the proposals for the creation of a war supply department or administration.

Can it be that Mr. Baker, deep in his pacifist soul, believes the war will come to an end before the American troops are called on to fight, and therefore is willing that adequate preparations for their active participation in the conflict shall be delayed? In his review of operations in Europe he says a great German offensive is to be expected on the west front, but he is confident that the war-worn British and French armies can withstand it.

Fierce controversy raged throughout the week between the German groups represented respectively by Von Ludendorff and Von Kuchlmann—the pan-Germans and the nonannexationists. There was a report that the government had compromised the dispute by yielding to Von Kuchlmann as to the east front, and assuring Von Ludendorff that he might grab any land on the west front that the military forces of the empire could seize and hold through the peace negotiations. But this report was unconfirmed.

Berlin stated officially on Thursday that the central powers had found the Russian proposals unacceptable, and that German and Austrian troops

would not be withdrawn from the occupied territories while the war lasts. The Austro-Germans, the statement added, do not intend incorporating into their respective countries the territories now occupied by them.

Trotsky clung to his demands for the right of self-determination for all nationalities, and that principle, supported by Lloyd-George and President Wilson, has taken its place as almost the leading peace term of the opponents of the central powers. The German General Hoffman taunts the bolsheviks with the fact that they are inconsistent because they are fighting the Ukrainians, but on the other hand Lenin, Trotsky and their fellows have permitted the setting up of independent governments in various parts of Russia because the people so willed it. They have just declared, also, that their government supports the right of the Armenians in Russia and Turkey to be independent, and to decide their own destiny. The British government has so far recognized the bolsheviks as to establish official relations with their minister in London.

Turkestan announced its independence on Tuesday.

Petrograd announced that a day of fighting the bolshevik forces had seized Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, disarming the Cossacks and military cadets. They also have occupied Orenburg.

Among the interesting reports that came out of Russia was one to the effect that the former czar and his family had made their escape from Tobolsk. Another story said the former czarism has become hopelessly insane.

The abandonment of the Rumanian front by the Russian troops led to a nasty little row. Rumanians arrested and disarmed several Russian regiments, and the Russian government at once put under arrest the Rumanian diplomats in Petrograd and threatened war on Rumania if the Russian soldiers were not at once freed. A strong joint protest by representatives of all the allied and neutral powers brought about the release of the Rumanian diplomats.

Then came an astonishing order from the bolshevik government for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania and his incarceration in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This was attributed to the action of the Rumanians in arresting some Austrian officers who had attempted to pass through the Rumanian lines to fraternize with the Russians.

The British labor party came to the front on Tuesday with a message to the Russian people announcing that the British people accepted the principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations for the British empire, especially in the middle East, Africa and India. The manifesto concluded with an appeal to the peoples of central Europe to help end the war by the defeat of militarism on both sides, and not to drive the British people, as they are driving the Russians, into the terrible choice between continuing the conflict and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

There is not much to be written of the week's fighting. The German papers were talking openly of the coming great offensive on the west front and asserted that a million more troops had been sent into France, but Von Hindenburg still delayed the blow. The activity of the aviators was notable, and the allied flying men made several successful bombing raids on German cities, Karlsruhe especially being hard hit.

(Continued on last page)

RED CROSS GETTING DOWN TO WORK AS THIS REPORT SHOWS

The Tucumcari Chapter Red Cross has realized that there is much to be done and the members are filling the work room each day and doing their part to whip the Kaiser by knitting useful articles and doing such other work as is required to make for the comfort of the boys in the training camps and in the trenches. The boys from Tucumcari are loud in their praise of the Red Cross. James Putman, writing from Galveston says: "Don't allow anybody to tell you the Red Cross charges for sweaters or any other service as a fine sweater was offered me today." James was given a sweater by his mother who has knitted several for the local Red Cross. Just to show what the ladies are doing now we will give the following list turned in since Jan. 12, up to Jan. 21, only nine days:

Sixteen Sweaters—Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Ira E. Furr, Mrs. W. A. Randle, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Mae Stradley, Mrs. David Wahlberg, and Miss Hazel Reed, Mrs. H. Bonem, Mrs. Earl George, Mrs. A. D. Gaudin, Mrs. Hannah Bonem, Mrs. Mildred, Mrs. Somers, Miss Albright and Mrs. J. F. Jackson.

Six Mufflers—Mrs. R. A. Wingrove, Mrs. C. Eifort, Mrs. H. Stansbury, Miss Agnes Horn, Mrs. R. P. Donohoo and Miss Edna Koch.

Four Helmets—Eileen Chappell, Mrs. E. E. Clark, Mrs. John Briscoe, and Miss Alice Holt.

Eight Pairs Wristlets—Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Freeberg, Mrs. Sours, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Stanfill and Mrs. H. Bonem.

Nineteen Pairs of Socks—Miss Hester Harvey, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Sours 2 pairs, Mrs. Clough, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Scheele, Mrs. A. D. Goldenberg 7 pr., Mrs. M. B. Goldenberg, Erma Dietzman, Mrs. Dietzman, Mrs. Vorenberg, and Miss Marion Pearson.

This looks good for one week and from now on it is expected the work will increase. The ladies are equal to any occasion and they will make possible a victory for the allies in this way as the boys cannot fight unless they are taken care of with plenty to eat and plenty to wear.

Red Cross Directory

Chairman, L. S. Schermerhorn, telephone 241.

Secretary—Mrs. E. M. Yates, phone 275.

Treasurer—W. A. Foyil.

Membership—Mrs. A. D. Catterson.

Ways and Means—Mrs. W. F. Kirby.

Knitting Instruction—Mrs. J. D. Gresham, phone 389.

Patients clothing and Hospital Garments—Mrs. W. A. Randle.

Mrs. W. A. Savage has charge of all work. Phone 304W.

Branches have been organized as follows:

Nara Visa—Mrs. Augusta Turner.

Chairman.

Logan—Mrs. E. O'Connell.

Ohar—Mrs. A. L. Hackerott.

San Jon—Mrs. A. L. Elder.

Anniston—Mrs. D. C. Green.

McAlister—F. C. Whitfield, ch'm;

Mrs. Burton Wade, Sec'y.

Quay—Mrs. Rose McDaniel, ch'm.

A very enthusiastic branch of the Tucumcari Chapter of the Red Cross, has been organized at Endee with the following officers: Chairman, J. W. Rodgers; Vice Chairman, Mrs. John M. Allen; Treasurer, J. M. Hedgcock; Secretary, Ruby Phillips; Chairman Finance, Mrs. J. B. Dennis.

The following urgent call comes from headquarters for Ambulance pillows:

Any kind of white material old or new (if old is used, it must be substantial) for covering, and stuffed with firm with raw cotton, cotton latten and a few small cut-up rags mixed in (clippings) if desired.

Sizes 16 x 16 or 12 x 16 are very useful in hospital trains. Make if possible two pillow cases and pin to pillows. A thin old cloth case is most valuable. Quantities of these pillows are needed.

Any person who has any material that will do for pillow cases or pillows will please bring it to The Red Cross work room in the Masonic Hall, or leave it at Muirhead's store? Now is the time when everyone can do something for the BOYS who have gone to the FRONT.

REAL WINTER WEATHER

During the past week Tucumcari and vicinity have been enjoying real winter weather. The thermometer has been close to zero a number of times and the snow Sunday was in no hurry about going off. The snow was not deep enough to hurt stock or do the farmers much good but the chances are that the weatherman will make up for lost time some of these days and will give us a snow to remember.

The Red Cross can use all the money given it buying supplies. Dig up!

MAN WHO HOME IS THE MAN WHO HAS IN THE END

There are many ways of making money but there is only one way to have money for the "v day" and that is by saving a few dollars each month and laying it away so it will be available when needed in an emergency. The other day while talking with Mr. E. W. Bowen, senior member of the firm of Bowen-Boyer Agency, dealers in real estate, Mr. Bowen told a News reporter a story that may be of interest or value to many citizens as well as the readers of the News.

Mr. Bowen said there were two men who came to town about the same time, neither had any money to begin with. They had lived on farms until they had spent most everything they had and came here to get work that they might support their families and send their children to school. They secured work on the railroad and for a time it took nearly all they made to get a start again.

One day Smith (we will call one Smith and the other Jones) decided he had paid out enough rent and if he could buy a home on the installment plan he would cut out the paying of rent, so he began looking around for something that would do for a home.

He had saved a few dollars each month and if he continued saving he would be able to add to the building and some day would have a nice home of his own.

Jones was different. He did not want to buy a home until he had cash enough to pay for same as he abhorred a debt. He said taxes and interest, and insurance would soon eat up the money paid out for rent, and then the house might burn or the wind blow it away, so he continued paying rent and waiting for the ready cash with which to buy a home.

Jones made good money after he had worked a year or two so he rented a better house and necessarily paid more rent. He paid his bills each month and \$20 a month now seemed easier than \$10 did when he first came to town.

Mr. Bowen said it had been six years since these men came to town and during that time Jones had paid out \$1320 in rent alone, for which he had nothing but the receipts to show. Mr. Smith paid \$120 out for rent the first year. Then he bought a home for which he bargained to pay \$1000. He paid eight per cent interest and each year he paid \$200 off the principal. He had paid out \$120 for rent the first year; the interest during the five years amounted to \$240; taxes \$90; while his insurance amounted to \$28. Now, at the end of five years, he has paid out \$1478—\$158 more than Jones—but he owns a home that is worth more than \$1000 as property has increased in value during the past five years.

The point Mr. Bowen wishes to impress on the Reader's mind is that it pays to buy a home and when you pay for it the property will be yours instead of doing like Jones—paying for it in rent and then not owning it in the end. He has a number of places listed in the News for sale. Some of these can be bought with a small payment down and then the balance will be like paying rent, only you will own your home when the payments are finished.

RED CROSS BENEFIT MONDAY

The ladies of the Friday Bridge Club entertained a large number of ladies at the Vorenberg Hotel Monday afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30. More than one hundred tickets were sold for the occasion and nearly that many ladies were present to partake of the Bridge Club's hospitality giving their money to a good cause as the proceeds were given to the Red Cross Chapter with which to buy yarn, muslin and other necessary supplies for the work room. Refreshments consisting of two kinds of sandwiches, coffee or cocoa. The afternoon was spent in playing games such as cards, finch and dominoes.

The members of the Club wish to thank the American Furniture Co., the M. B. Goldenberg Co., and Mr. Powders, the dairyman, for supplies furnished at the Red Cross party. They also wish to extend their thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Vorenberg for the use of the Hotel. \$70.00 clear was realized, which amount was turned over to Mrs. Kirby, treasurer of the local Red Cross Chapter.

MOORE—HAMMOND

On last Thursday evening, Jan. 17, Mr. Lenox J. Hammond and Miss Ruth Moore went to the Methodist parsonage in this city where they were married by the pastor, Rev. R. E. Stevenson. The marriage was quite a surprise to their friends of which they have many in this city. Miss Moore has been employed for a long time in the local telephone exchange and Mr. Hammond is employed in the mechanical department of the Ozark Trails Garage.

Their friends join the News in extending congratulations and wishing the new married couple a long and prosperous journey through life.

The postoffice has received orders to move into the Masonic building about the first of May. This will make excellent quarters for this office.

SUPT. HOBART HAS A LENGTHY ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The answer is far from an easy one, for practically all the forces of the country are being used to carry on the present war, a war of unparalleled magnitude, as well as unparalleled justice and right, as far as our nation is concerned. No thought can be entertained of relaxing until the triumph of our cause is complete.

When peace comes each state will have its own peculiar problems to solve, and foremost among these will be highway transportation. We know even now from the administration's rulings that railway and water transportation are inadequate and are now breaking down under present transportation conditions, and that the High way Departments of the states are being called on to provide relief.

The work is to build a road system that will help the nation to carry the war to a successful issue, and at the same time prepare our country for peace, and enable us to develop our resources, protect our commerce, extend our interests and take our proper place in upbuilding a world which has been devastated by the forces of war.

Road building must be put on a war footing; it must be speeded up and directed with a view to the peculiar needs of the state and counties. Unimproved roads must be put in condition; those already in condition to carry traffic must be kept so. Highway taxes must carry more and more traffic.

The State of New Mexico is to a program aggregating \$764,000, and above this are the State Aid Project, separate from the Federal Aid, which will add \$100,000 more, and then the \$100,000 county funds, making in all for 1918, a road program in New Mexico of one million dollars.

Of this Quay county will receive \$29,500 Federal Aid for 1918, and \$30,000 more if the Logan bridge is constructed. The Federal Aid to the separate state is distributed on the relative proportion of area, population and miles of post roads.

4.05 per cent on area of New Mexico
0.35 per cent population of New Mexico
0.46 per cent on post roads.

Apart from this Federal Aid and State programs, the County Commissioners contemplate the improvement of as many and as much county roads as the available funds will permit.

A County Budget is now being prepared, considering county aid on the following roads:

Nara Visa to the State Line.
Road South of San Jon.
Road South of Endee.
Road North of Forrest.
Road at Puerto.
Road at Hartford.
Road at Cap South of Tucumcari.

—E. N. H.

WILL KILL DOGS AND RABBITS

E. M. Yates, county agricultural agent for Quay county has just returned from a meeting at State College, near Las Cruces, where he met the leading lights of the state and talked over the various agricultural problems confronting the New Mexico land developers. It was thought the eradication of pest and rodents that destroy crops and make it next to impossible to raise good crops, should be the first step and experts along that line are now at work to see what can be done. Messrs. Bateman and Stoner, and the U. S. Biological Survey accompanied Mr. Yates home and brought their laboratory outfit along for experimental purposes. They are attending a meeting in Santa Fe this week but will return and begin work at once. They have turned Mr. Yates' office into a laboratory and have all kinds of mixtures which they expect to feed to the prairie dog and jack rabbit with the view of getting rid of most of them.

MR. & MRS. JONES ENTERTAIN WITH RED CROSS BENEFIT

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jones will be at home informally to the citizens of Tucumcari at their new home on South Second St., on Tuesday, January twenty-ninth, from 4:30 to 6:00, and from 7:00 to 9:30. Music, refreshments and cigars will be provided for the pleasure of the guests and everyone is cordially invited. No tickets will be sold but an admission of fifty cents will be charged at the door. The entire proceeds will be turned over to the local Red Cross.

A number of our citizens have suggested that Tucumcari be allowed to raise a pig and the worthless dogs be killed. Unless a dog is worth paying taxes on he should be killed to save food. A pig is worth considerable for food and could hardly be called a menace to the neighbors unless he was not fenced properly. There is some food for thought and if the council raises the ban on pigs in town there will not be any serious protest, although the raising of pigs inside the city limits should be regulated.